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Moſcow, Auguſt 23, *O. S.*

M. De la Chetardie, the French Ambaſſador, ſet out Yeſterday Morning on his Return to France.

Stockholm, Sept. 7, *O. S.* By the laſt Letters from Finland we hear, that the Swediſh Army, which was at Helſingfors, had been obliged to make the following Capitulation with Felt Marſhal Count Lacy the Ruſſian General.

That all the Swediſh Infantry ſhould embark at Helſingfors; that they ſhould be allowed to take with them their ſmall Arms, and as much Proviſions as they might have Occaſion for in the Voyage, but that their great Magazines and their Artillery ſhould be left behind: That their Horſe ſhould be conducted to Abo, where they ſhould be allowed Thirty Days to embark; and ſuch as had not done it in that Time, ſhould be obliged to march round the Bothnick Gulf.

The Swedes having thus evacuated Finland, the Muſcovites are now Maſters of all that Province, of Carelia, and of the Eaſtern Bothnia.

Florence, Sept. 11, *N. S.* Yeſterday arrived an Eſtafette from M. de Montemar and M. Caſtellar with Letters to Prince Craon, to ask Paſſports for themſelves and their Equipages through Tuſcany, on their Return to Spain. The Command of the Spaniſh Army, which, according to the beſt Accounts, does not amount to above Twelve Thouſand, (though by ſome called much more) is left to M. de Gages a Lieutenant General. This Morning Advice has been brought by ſeveral different Ways, that ſudden Orders had been given to that Army to march, without their great Baggage, towards Lombardy; particularly all the Letters from Rome mention it, and that Cardinal Alexander Albani had diſpatched a Courier to the King of Sardinia on this Account. It is ſaid the Horſe left Perugio the 9th, and arrived the ſame Evening at Foligno: They are to march towards Loreto or Ancona, and to join the Foot, which takes the Road of the Furlo at Fano or Rimini. This ſudden Reſolution is ſuppoſed to have been taken on the Notice, that M. de Glimes had penetrated into Savoy, which the Court of Spain ſuppoſes will draw all the King of Sardinia's Troops that Way; in which Caſe the Spaniſh Troops, in the Pope's State, will be ſufficient to oppoſe thoſe of the Queen commanded by Count Traun. An Expreſs has been ſent this Afternoon to M. de Traun with theſe Intelligences, leſt he ſhould not be apprized of them any other Way.

A Circular Reſcript ſent by her Majeſty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia to her Miniſters at Foreign Courts.

MARIA TERESIA, *&c.*

BY the Reſcript of the 29th paſt, which we ſent to our Miniſters at Foreign Courts, we laid before the whole Empire, and before the Eyes of all the impartial World, not only the Falſhood of a pretended Commiſſorial Decree dated on the 11th of the ſame Month, and the frequent Contradictions of the Points therein contained, but we alſo declared, in order fully to demonſtrate our continual Endeavours for the publick Welfare, that we were entirely diſpoſed to a Reconciliation with the Court of Bavaria, under the Mediation of Great Britain, in caſe the Elector of that Name would be more attentive to the Tranquility, the Security, the Aggrandizement, and the Authority of our Native Country, than to that fatal Alliance which he has with France.

And as the Aſſurances contained in the ſaid Commiſſorial Decree, which ſeem to aim at *avoiding as much as poſſible the Effuſion of the noble and precious German Blood*, eſtabliſhing a laſting Peace, and delivering our dear Country from the Oppreſſions that overwhelm it, are deſtroyed either by obſcure Expreſſions, by Clauſes tacked to them, or partly contradicted by the Effects; ſo, in order to ſhew our foreſaid Diſpoſition, we make no Difficulty to appeal to the Teſtimony of thoſe Powers, who are informed of the true State of Affairs.

Every body will allow, that ſince the laſt Peace, that was concluded with the Court of France, has been ſo ſoon infringed, without our giving

giving the leaſt Occaſion for it, contrary to the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, and in Violation of all that has hitherto been looked upon as ſacred in human Society, and ſince, in order to execute her grand Projects, the ſaid Court has kindled the Flame of War all over Europe, it is impoſſible to hope for a durable Peace for the future, if, in the preſent Circumſtances, after ſuch an unjuſt Aggreſſion, we ſhould neglect to inſiſt upon *Indemnification for what is paſt, and upon Security for the Future*; both which are indiſputably founded on the Law of Nature and Nations. Theſe Circumſtances, joined to the Diſpoſition of thoſe Powers, who glorioufly concur with us in a juſt Concern for maintaining the Balance of Europe, and conſequently for freeing our dear Country for many Years to come, from the great Oppreſſions it has ſo often been loaded with to its great Detriment, are at preſent more favourable, than they have been in the Memory of Man.

It could not therefore be anſwered to Poſterity, if ſuch an Occaſion of employing that ſame noble and brave German Blood towards the Attainment of thoſe Ends, in Conſequence of a ſtrict Union, were now neglected. For as glorious as it is to ſhed it for the Good of our Native Country, ſo ignominious would it be, if France ſhould henceforth ſucceed in her Deſigns, ſo univerſally pernicious, by deſtroying Germans by Germans, and by laying the Empire waſte at the Requeſt of its own Princes. No Member of that Body can concur in ſo deſtructive Projects, without violating the Duty he owes to the Whole. How can, after all this, a pretended Chief of it give all poſſible Preference to ſuch Projects? What we foretold in our former Reſcript, is already unhappily too much confirmed; that is to ſay, the pretended Auxiliaries newly called in for the entire Oppreſſion of the States of the Empire, as well as the ſo much boaſted ſending of a Commiſſary, will by no Means leſſen the Miſchief which has been done with Impunity. But this Event proves at the ſame Time, that we ought to think on certain and ſufficient Means of being exempt from the like Apprehenſions, not only *for this once*, but for ever; the rather as we cannot always be ſure, that the Inſtigations, ſo unbecoming Chriſtians, which have been made Uſe of, may not, ſome Time or other, have more Effect than they have at preſent, to the Shame of thoſe who are the Authors of them.

If in the mean time we have been grieved on one Side, to ſee Oppreſſion again brought upon the States of the Empire, we are on the other hand rejoiced to hear, that ſeveral States, having the Welfare of the Empire at Heart, do oppoſe thoſe Meaſures, and deſire ſpeedy Relief from ſo heavy a Burthen: And as we are ſenſible that the Welfare of our own Houſe is inſeparable from that of the Empire in general, having the one as much at Heart as the other; and as his Royal Highneſs our Conſort, by the Example of his glorious Anceſtors, uſes his utmoſt Efforts to ſerve the Empire; we have reſolved, even before we have entirely recovered our Kingdoms and Dominions, to employ thoſe Forces which the Almighty has given us, for the Deliverance of the Empire, ſo ſorely oppreſſed, from Foreign Gueſts, not only *for this once*, but *for many Years to come.* The Enemy's Cavalry in Prague being ruined, and the reſt of the Troops there having loſt their Baggage, and conſequently being rendered unable to extend themſelves far, and they having ſuffered and being diminiſhed every Day more and more, we have judged it would be the ſureſt and moſt advantageous Means of compaſing the aboveſaid ſalutary View, to change that Seige into a Blockade, for which we have deſigned Three Regiments of Huſſars and all our National Troops, under the Command of our General Feſtutitz; and have reſolved that the main Body of our Army ſhall march from thence, and ſeek the Enemy, in order to endeavour, jointly with that in Bavaria, to procure, by the Means uſed in War, the Ends abovementioned.

Now this March will by no Means be chargeable to the neutral Members of the Empire, every Thing being to be paid for with ready Money; neither will the Theatre of War be thereby transferred into the Empire; on the contrary, it will be removed from thence, by chacing out of it all Foreign Auxiliaries, and preventing all Apprehenſions of their returning any more.

Divine Providence having ſo apparently declared in Favour of the good Cauſe ever ſince the Beginning of this Year, we hope for the Continuance of it's Protection. But at the ſame Time we promiſe ourſelves, that all the well-intentioned States of the Empire will countenance us in every Thing that the Love of our dear Country, and the Cauſe of Liberty require, for the Accompliſhment of a Deſign directly tending to their own Welfare, it being far from our Intention to be chargeable to them.

Would the Elector of Bavaria reflect on his true Welfare, and how little the ſeducing Promiſes of France are to be relied on, either from that feeling Experience which he has had, or from other Proofs he will be furniſhed with, he would be the firſt to unite himſelf with us, and other Powers who have at Heart the Balance of Europe, and the internal Tranquility of the Empire; ſo much the rather, as this is the ſureſt, the readieſt, and the moſt loyal Way a German Prince can take, for ſupporting himſelf for the preſent, and for the future.

Vienna September 16, 1742. *N. S.*

Dreſden, Sept. 23.

Reſcript to the General Officers and Colonels of Regiments, from the Duke of Weiſſenfels, General Field Marſhal of the Saxon Army, for the Publication of the Peace between the Queen of Hungary and his Poliſh Majeſty, to the Troops.

THE King having been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to acquaint me, that a Peace and good Harmony between his Majeſty and the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia is happily re-eſtabliſhed, and that the reciprocal Declarations were exchanged a few Days paſt; by which it is mutually agreed, that their Majeſties, their Heirs

Heirs and Succeſſors, ſhall inviolably obſerve the Peace ſo concluded; that all Hoſtilities ſhall ceaſe; that neither Party ſhall, publickly or privately, directly or indirectly, aid or aſſiſt their ſeparate or common Enemies; and that a general Amneſty ſhall be granted to ſuch of their reſpective Subjects who have, either before or during the War, enter'd into the oppoſite Service of either Power; and it being his Majeſty's Pleaſure that this be publiſhed to the whole Army To-morrow the 17th of this Inſtant September, theſe are your Warrant and Inſtructions for that Purpoſe.

Sedlitz, Sept. 16, 1742. *Johann Adolph,* Duke de Saxe.

A Courier, who left Pilſen on the 20th, brings Advice, that the Head of the Auſtrian Army was already at Roſshault, and that Marſhal Khevenhuller was at Chaam in Lower Bavaria, (where four Companies of Bavarians, with the Colonel, were lately made Priſoners of War) in a Situation either to join the Great Duke, or to act in Concert with him: It is therefore ſuppoſed that the Armies may be in Sight of one another To-morrow, for it is added, that Count Saxe, being at Hirſchau in his Way to Weiden with his Corps, received Orders to turn to the Right, and by that Motion became the Arrear Guard of Marſhal Maillebois's Army, who was in full March towards Roſshault. From General Feſtutitz's Camp before Prague we hear, that the Diſtreſs of the French Garriſon increaſes daily, they not being able to get any Proviſions into the Town, and having made two or three unſucceſsful Sallies.

General Poſt Office, London, July 3, 1742.

Whereas divers Perſons, thro' Ignorance or Carleſneſs, frequently put Letters into the General Poſt Offices, and the Receiving Houſes both in Town and Country, directed on board of Ships, and to Foreign Parts, without paying at the ſame Time the Poſtage, as ought to be done; And whereas Letters and Packets are often put into the ſaid Offices with Money and Rings incloſed, and in Fraud of his Majeſty's Revenue, divers Perſons preſume to ſend Letters with falſe and counterfeit Franks;

This is to acquaint the Publick, that no Letters under any of the Circumſtances aforeſaid have any Right by Law to be forwarded.

Note, That Letters going out of Great Britain (except to France, Holland, and Flanders) have by the ancient Uſage of this Office paid the Foreign Poſtage, and are required by the Act of Parliament ſo to do, at the Office in Great Britain where the ſame are firſt put in.

Note alſo, That if ſuch Letters to Foreign Parts are put into any of the Country Offices, the Inland Poſtage of ſuch Letters to London muſt alſo be paid on putting the ſame into ſuch Office.

By Command of the Poſt Maſter General.
George Shelvocke, *Secretary.*

Advertiſements.

TO be ſold, on Monday the 11th Day of October next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the George in Ironmonger Lane, by the Aſſignees in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Thomas Hankin, One Eighth Part of an Eſtate, ſituate at Kirton in Lincolnſhire, for the Life of the ſaid Bankrupt: Alſo the Equity of Redemption of a Meſſuage or Tenement, &c. at St. Neot's in Huntingtonſhire, known by the Sign of the White Hart and Punch-Bowl: And alſo ſeveral Parcels of Copyhold Land, at Haſton and Newton in Cambridgeſhire. Particulars whereof may be had of Mr. Joſeph Hague, or of Mr. John Cock, both of Lawrence-lane, London, Warehouſemen.

THE Creditors of the late Rev. Mr. Thomas, Reader of Kingſworth in Kent, deceaſed, are deſired to meet at the Sarazen's Head in Aſhford in the ſaid County, on Tueſday the 12th of October next, and at the ſame Time to bring an Account of their reſpective Debts, in order for immediate Payment on due Proof thereof.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Richard Lluellyn, of Blowbladder-ſtreet, London, Worſtedman and Chapman, intend to meet on the 26th of October next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt William Sherman the Elder, of Colcheſter, in the County of Eſſex, Bay-maker, intend to meet on the 15th of October next, by Ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, at the Houſe of Iſaac Harriſon, known by the Sign of the Three Cups in Colcheſter aforeſaid, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt James Lambert, now or late of Grub-ſtreet, in the Pariſh of St. Giles Cripplegate, London, Brewer and Chapman, intend to meet on the 23d Day of October next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Joſeph Higginſon, late of the Pariſh of St. Andrew Holbourn, in the County of Middleſex, Pawnbroker and Chapman, have certified to the Right Honourable Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid Joſeph Higginſon hath in all things conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts; This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act paſſed in the Fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 12th of October next.

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